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ence. Three more pages furnish a *vademecum* of Chaucerian grammar, which is practical and without philological cant. Meter and versification get each half a page; pronunciation not quite two pages—more than is usual in generalizations of the subject, and enough to satisfy the student that there is reason behind the dogma.

The text (718 pages) embraces the fragments (marked A, B, and C) of the Romaunt of the Rose, twenty-four minor poems, Boethius, Troilus, House of Fame, Good Women, Astrolabe, and Canterbury Tales. A justly liberal canon.

The glossarial index treat B and C of the Romaunt under a separate alphabet, leaving the main glossary truly a “well of English undefiled.” The beginner gets help in graphical as well as lexical difficulties.

The volume is uniform with the one-volume editions of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, and Tennyson, and the reissue of the Globe editions, though of somewhat inferior typography. But the book, put out by the publishers immediately after their six-volume library edition, comes so nearly being a gift that one dislikes to find fault with the mechanical workmanship of the volume.

GUIDO H. STEMPEL

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Elementary Geology. By RALPH S. TARR, B.S., F.G.S.A., Professor of Dynamic Geology and Physical Geography at Cornell University. The Macmillan Company.

This is the best text-book in elementary geology which has fallen under the notice of the writer. The author has not sought to write down to youthful students, but presents the subject at once with dignity and simplicity. To this end he has made a discriminating selection from the great body of facts offered by the science, and has unfolded the special themes with interest and a due sense of proportion. Of about 500 pages 105 pages are given to structural geology, 279 pages to the dynamic side of the subject, and 103 to stratigraphic, or, better we should say, historical geology, considering that the book is for beginners. The author's judgment is right in reserving fuller discussions of geological history for the college student.

There are 268 figures in the text, twenty-five plates, and a good index. The teaching power of the book is greatly enhanced by the

fullness and aptness of illustration, many phenomena being well shown which only the geology of the later years has recognized as important. The facts of physiography are not specially treated, because, as explained, already covered by the author's text-book in physical geography. Among the useful features is a tabular summary, closing the several chapters, gathering in a general view the agents and resulting phenomena. Among the best of these is the summary closing the chapter on weathering, on page 128. The chapters on weathering, wind erosions, and underground waters are especially good, and sum up facts familiar to the professional geologist, but not often adequately treated in elementary works. The twenty pages given to weathering are especially admirable. The illustrations include many not heretofore seen in text-books, and show that the author has drawn much from his own studies, and especially from the abundance of field illustration in the vicinity of Cornell University. Here, for example, fall plates I and VI, which, taken together, are most effective, one showing Ithaca Falls in flood time and the other the same in the dry season. One or two slips were noted, as "tilted" for inclined, referring to layers of wind-drift material, page 135, and on page 121, a too exclusive ascription, as it would seem to the present writer, of certain soils to glacial action. The volume as a whole deserves, and doubtless will have, large use in the secondary schools.

ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

Elementary Algebra. By H. S. HALL, M.A., and S. R. KNIGHT, B.A. Revised and enlarged for the Use of American Schools, by F. L. SEVENOAK, A.M., Assistant Principal of the Academic Department, Steven's Institute of Technology. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1896. Pp. 516 \$1.10.

THIS algebra is a thoroughly usable text-book for schools that prepare for the various colleges and technical schools. In adapting a good English text-book, the American reviser has used uncommon judgment in leaving out non-essentials and in inserting only those parts of advanced algebra that are really profitable in college preparation. All the subjects required for admission to any American college or scientific school are treated clearly but concisely. The fundamental definitions and laws are given in simple but exact language. Points